

"the gain of others is not necessarily our loss, but on the contrary, our advantage."—[See Life of Burke by Prior and M.B.'s letter to Burke.] Thus it is, that of late years the efforts of Charleston have been directed to the injury of her neighbors. Her citizens seem to have no idea that there is room, and especially in a rising country like this, for all the internal improvement system was to attract the trade of Savannah to Charleston—the Rail Road, the same. In the face of these feeble and futile attempts, what is the trade of Savannah with Britain, and what is the amount of her tonnage employed in foreign commerce?

PRINCE GEORGE WINYAW.

Georgetown Union.

FOREIGN.

Charleston, July 6.

Mexico.—A letter from an officer of the U. S. Sch. Grampus, at sea, dated the 11th ult., published in the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, of the 22d ult., states that by an act of the Mexican Congress, received at Tampico, on the 25th May, it was decreed that the Government would not accede to any act or treaty made by Santa Anna during his imprisonment in Texas, that every state in the republic should furnish forthwith one-fourth her forces, to be equipped and marched as soon as possible to Matamoros, and that all flags throughout the republic should be worn at half-mast, during the imprisonment of the President. The same letter further states that on the 1st June intelligence was received that all the ports of the republic had been closed against the sailing of all merchant vessels, and against all communication whatever with vessels of war, this last act being understood as particularly directed against the United States, against which there appears to be the most bitter animosity. Most of the foreigners in Tampico are in fear for their lives, as threats are publicly made of butchering them and robbing their houses, should Santa Anna be put to death. Warlike preparations were in progress in every direction, and it was currently said that 17,000 men were to march against Texas, some of whom were on their march for head quarters at Matamoros. It is not probable that they can raise that number by 4 or 5000, nor even that, but by means of taking by force farmers and mule drivers wherever they can be found. President Corro promises to sell the crucifixes from the churches, if necessary, to carry on the war, and a desperate struggle will be made to regain Texas.

A communication in the N. O. Bee, dated Tampico, June 10th, states that early in the month of June the U. S. vessels Jefferson, Grampus and Warren were refused permission, by the commandant at that place to communicate with the consul, and that their boats were interdicted from coming further than the fort at the Bar, on the ground that the port was closed, and that the government had forbidden any communication with ships of war of any nation whatsoever.

INDIAN WAR.

Milledgeville 30 June.

"Indian Massacre in Baker!"—We have just learned, upon authority which we cannot doubt the melancholly intelligence, that a party of Indians had massacred thirty persons in Baker county, Georgia, on Sunday last, at about 10 o'clock, A. M.

"The party is said to have consisted of more than 100 warriors, and a number of women and children; they had with them sixty or seventy horses."

"The people are leaving that country, and the roads are crowded with families removing to the up-country."

"The families of Jones and Nix, John Pagget and child, and William Hays, on the Coosa-water, are among the murdered—Hollowell's wife and child are badly wounded, and himself killed—and how many have fallen is unknown."

"It is believed this band of hostiles are on their way to Florida."

Macon June 30.

We have just learned that Gen. Scott has detached five companies of mounted men, among them the 11th Cavalry, in pursuit of the Indians that committed the depredations in Baker county, on Saturday last. They are under the command of Maj. Alford, and have received orders to follow the enemy night and day, and if necessary, even to the banks of the Withlacoochee.

From the Garrison at St. Jones we have the disastrous accounts of 240 men, 130 were sick among whom were 5 officers out of 10.

At the post at Gregory's Ferry, there were near 50 families from the interior—all sickly, and from two to four dying daily from chills, fevers and the measles.—Charleston Courier.

From our private advices, we are led to anticipate the discharge of the Georgia troops or the larger portion of them in a few days. We understand that already seventeen hundred of the Indians have been sent with a suitable guard to Montgomery, on their route destined home beyond the Mississippi. Others will follow with as much despatch as practicable, until the whole are removed from the limits of the States.

Our correspondent writes from Columbus, dated the 2d, (Saturday,) that an express had arrived, on the previous evening, at Fort Jones, from General Patterson, with the intelligence that Jim Henry, who has led in the most of the hostilities committed, had been taken on the day previous, (Friday,) with about one hundred and fifty others. They were captured by the friendly Indians about fifteen miles opposite, or a little above Fort Mitchell.

Milledgeville Recorder July, 5.

Augusta July 8.

Our information from the scene of Creek disturbances, warrants us in the belief that the war has terminated. It is believed there are not more than one hundred Indians, in straggling parties, who are yet at large and hostile. The volunteers and militia are expected soon to be discharged.—Sentinel.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist, July 4] From Columbus.—The following, from the Columbus Sentinel of the 1st instant, is the only intelligence we received by last evening's Western mail.

An express came in to the Governor last night, bringing intelligence of the escape of the hostile Indians probably under Jim Henry, and that on their way through, they have murdered fourteen whites. General

Scott, it is said, started off a company of mounted men after them, but the Indians were two days ahead; but little prospect is entertained of overtaking them. The express states, that the supposed number of Indians were near 800, and they were well mounted, &c. The Indians crossed the Chattahoochee only three miles below Roanoke, and thus with an army opposed to them of nearly 5,000 effective men, and in their very midst have these desperadoes escaped, carrying death and destruction in their train. In justice to Governor Schley, we are happy to state, that some time since, anticipating the Indians would escape, whenever they got hard pressed, he took the precaution to order Gen. Wilcox, of Telfair county, to have a sufficient armed force stationed in Baker county, to intercept them, and that the men who were thus ordered for this purpose, absolutely refused to be commanded by Gen. Wilcox, and have thought proper to disperse, in defiance of every effort of Gen. W. to the contrary. If necessary, we will publish the order of his Excellency to Gen. Wilcox, and the correspondence between the parties which will entirely exculpate Gov. Schley from blame.

SAVANNAH June 3.

By the arrival of the steamboat Dolphin Capt. Penneyer, this morning from St. Augustine, we learn that a skirmish took place at Newnansville about two weeks since between a detachment of Col. Warren's command and a small party of Indians, in which the latter were routed with the loss of four men.

We regret to learn the death of Major Heileman, of the U. S. A. at Fort Drane on the 27th ult. of Fever.—Georgian.

Army Movements.—A general order, from the Adjutant General's office, June 28th, directs the following companies, now forming garrisons on the sea-board, to be immediately with drawn, and proceed forthwith to Gary's Ferry, on Black Creek Florida, for active service in the field, until otherwise directed by the officer commanding in Florida.

Company A, 8d Artillery, at Fort Sullivan.

Company C, 4th Artillery at Fort Hamilton.

Company A, 4th Artillery, at Fort Monroe.

Col. Lindsay, of the 2d Artillery, is ordered to take post at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay; Lieut. Col. Crane of the same regiment, at Fort Marion, St. Augustine; and Lieut. Col. Bankhead, of the 3d Artillery, on the St. Johns. Major B. K. Pierce, recently promoted to the 1st Artillery, is directed to join his Regiment in Florida without delay. Lieut. Col. Stanton, Quarter Master at New-York, is ordered to proceed forthwith to the Head Quarters of the General commanding operations against the Creek Indians, and there take charge of the Quarter Master's Department.

Officers of every grade, who have recently quit Florida, are to join their Regiments at once. No resignation, if accepted, is to take effect until 30 days from the date of the order of acceptance, and the vacancy is to be immediately filled by the next officer entitled to promotion, who shall proceed forthwith to relieve the officer resigned.

Officers absent on leave, with a view of quitting the army, and whose resignations have been accepted, to take effect prospectively, are required, within three months from the date of the order of acceptance, to resume their duties or vacate their commissions, those embracing the former alternative to consider their resignation cancelled.—Charleston Courier.

From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

WASHINGTON D. C. June 29th, 1836.

The Hon. Lewis Cass has been nominated by the President to the Senate as Minister to France. This nomination, however, is conditional. It is to take effect, immediately after the French shall have notified the American Government, that they have appointed to the United States, a minister of an equal grade, "thereby hangs a tale." I opine that Gov. Cass will be Secretary of war when Congress again convenes.

General Jackson, for some days past, has expressed himself in strong terms of dissatisfaction with General Scott, for having changed the destination and movements of Gen. Jessup; and yesterday orders of recall were transmitted to General Scott, from the War Department.

Mr. Biddle, the president of the United States Bank is now here. He arrived some days since; and I learn through a channel that can be relied on, that he has had one or more interviews with the Secretary of the Treasury. It is understood that his visit to Washington is in consequence of the law recently passed by Congress, authorizing the treasury department to arrange and adjust with him the concerns of the late United States Bank, in relation to the stock held by the Government, &c.

The friends of the late, as well as of the existing bank, must feel gratified at this prompt movement to close up the affairs of the institution. The administration have no claims upon Mr. Biddle, nor upon the stockholders of the bank over which he presided. Down to the latest hour they were pursued by the Executive with accumulated wrongs. But the power to injure has ceased. The institution has triumphed over all its enemies great and small. The question which naturally arises and which is propounded by every mercantile man is; will the bank, so far as it possesses the means, retaliate. I venture to predict, that it will not. Its present business is far more profitable than it was under the old charter. Its power is greater, while the restrictions on it are less. Its usefulness is extending through the means of agencies, over the whole

country, and the period is rapidly approaching, when its most vindictive foes will not only regret that it was not rechartered, but when they will be prepared to unite in urging Congress to renew the late charter or to create a new institution.—The currency of the country, and the fluctuating and variable state of the exchanges will render apparent the necessity of such a great balance wheel where almost the whole circulating medium is composed of paper, emitted by nearly a thousand banks of every grade, and hue, and character, as to capital, credit and managers.

I have had a full and free conversation with a gentleman who I know has conferred with one or more of the cabinet, on the subject of Mr. Biddle's visit, and I am warranted in saying, that his opinion (and I attach much weight to it) is, that every thing, in relation to the transactions between the bank and the Government as stockholders will soon be arranged in a manner perfectly satisfactory to all parties. Coming from the quarter which my information does, I cannot entertain a doubt as to its accuracy. Nor would it, in my opinion, be proper for me to suppress this information. I considered it highly interesting to the commercial community, as well as to the stockholders. It may be made perhaps to aid in relieving the pets, and relief they will require, or I am no prophet.

CHERAW GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1836.

Congress adjourned on the 4th instant. We shall next week publish a list of the most important acts passed. The bill passed by the House to change the time of meeting from December to November, was indefinitely postponed in the Senate; as was the resolution to change the joint rules of the two houses, so that the unfinished business of the first session of each Congress should be taken up by the second session where the first left it.

Cheraw Cotton market.—We learn from one of our merchants who took pains to inform himself accurately on the subject that the number of cotton bales shipped from this place, from May 15, 1834, to May 15, 1835, was 23,452 From June 1, 1835, to June 1, 1836, 20,400

Difference 3,052 The diminution in quantity last season is ascribed to the interruption to the business of the town last fall by the fire.

The Steam Doctors have been sputtering at us again through the Fayetteville Observer. We had written a complimentary notice of them but postpone it for matter which we suppose to be more interesting to our readers. They remind us of a remark once made by an acquaintance of ours to the following effect: "A man may tell as many lies about me as he pleases, but let him tell the truth and then I get mad."

A correspondent, in reference to this subject, asks if the bite of a goose hurts. We cannot tell; they could not reach us to bite; they have only hissed and squalled.

Among the appointments by the President and Senate is that of Louis D. Henry of Fayetteville, Commissioner under the act to carry into effect the Convention with Spain.

The venerable James Madison Ex-President of the United States died at his residence in Virginia on the 28th ult. The President communicated the fact to both Houses of Congress by a Message, when a joint committee was appointed to consider what measures ought to be adopted by Congress to testify their respect to the deceased. The committee of the House consisted of one member from each State.

In 1818 Congress passed an act which provides that on the admission of every State into the Union one Star be added to the flag of the United States on the fourth of July succeeding the admission. The number of stars is now, of course, twenty-six.

The Hon. Henry L. Pinckney who had been appointed to deliver the annual address before the Literary Societies in the University of North Carolina, was prevented from attending for that purpose by his engagements in Congress. The address which he had prepared was forwarded and read by Ex-Governor Swain, President of the University.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Fourth of July, 1836.

The 60th Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this town with much spirit. A salute was fired at the dawn of day and another at sunrise. At 11 o'clock the citizens assembled at the Planters Hotel, formed and moved in procession, escorted by the Cheraw Light Infantry, to St. David's Church; where, after divine service by the Rev. A. W. Marshall, the Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. A. Malloy, and an Oration, replete with patriotic feelings, was delivered by JAMES W. BLAKENEY Esq. At meridian a feu de joie, was fired by the Cheraw Light Infantry, and 26 guns, in honor of the States. The Light Infantry at 3 o'clock marched to a beautiful grove near town, where, with their guests, they partook of a sumptuous dinner prepared for the occasion. Several eloquent and appropriate addresses were made during the festival, and at a proper hour the corps returned to town, highly pleased with the ceremonies of the day.

The following are the regular and volunteer toasts drank on the occasion:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The day.—Hallowed be the anniversary, consecrated by the voice of Patriots, may their descendants transmit its blessings unimpaired to the latest Posterity.
2. The Heroes of the Revolution.—No storied monument, no sculptured urn, no cold marble; but the warm hearts of thirteen millions of Freemen.
3. The memory of Washington.—His valor and skill greatly contributed to the emancipation of his country, and laid the corner stone of its happy constitution.

4. The President of the United States and heads of Departments.

5. The People of the United States.—Lords of the soil and sovereigns of the nation; great in resources, courage and Patriotism, they will ever rise superior to the pressure of the times.

6. The State Governments.—Their rights secured and the general welfare promoted without party animosities.

7. George M. Duffie.—Elevated alike by his talents as a Statesman, his learning as a scholar his virtues as a man. Such is the man South Carolina delights to honor.

8. State of South Carolina.—Asking nothing but her rights, she will submit to nothing that is wrong, respecting the rights of others, she will always maintain her own.

9. The militia of our State.—In time of peace the citizen will respect the soldier; in time of war, the soldier will defend the citizen.

10. John C. Calhoun.—The able advocate and defender of southern rights; may he be the foundation of a future administration.

11. Gen. Lafayette.—Mourner over him ye Patriots, Philanthropist and Heroes, for he was your Kinsman.

12. The United States Navy and Army.

13. The Stars in the firmament of liberty.—We proudly count twenty six in our own land; may they increase in number and in lustre till the whole world is illumined by their brightness.

14. Wm. C. Preston.—The accomplished orator, the finished scholar, the uncorrupted Patriot.

15. The Volunteers of South Carolina.—Prompt to obey the call of their country and to repel the savage foe, may their example extend to all the States.

16. Gen. Houston and his gallant comrades in Texas.—Their daring souls beat high to meet the Enemy; and may millions echo to the sounds, "they are ours."

17. David Crockett.—Knowing what was right, he went ahead. Discharging his duty to his country he lived honestly and died bravely. Discharging our duty to "an honest man, the noblest work of God," we say peace to his remains.

18. Texas.—May the spirit of Washington preside in her councils, and guide in her field, till covered with victory and Independence.

19. Education.—May we remember that intelligence among the mass of the people, is the basis on which depends the security of our Liberties.

20. The fair daughters of Columbia.—The chains which their charms impose are the only ones to which we can submit: may they be the wives of Patriots, and mothers of Freemen.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Capt. J. Malloy, (President of the day).—Our revolutionary sires.—The original propagators of rational liberty: they have bequeathed it to us as a sacred inheritance; may we never prove recreant to the trust.

By Lieut. R. Phelan. The memory of the Hon. Richard J. Manning, our late representative in Congress.—In the language of the eloquent Preston, "We loved him while living and mourn him dead." May he have as his successor, Col. Jno. P. Richardson.

By Lieut. F. Long. Ex Governors Hamilton and Hayne.—South Carolina, proud to hail them as her sons, she can never too highly appreciate their merit.

By Ensign R. C. Davis. The memory of our distinguished fellow citizen, Col. Jas. R. Ervin, late a Senator of this District.—May his successor as faithfully represent the will of his constituents.

The committee of arrangements having toasted the guests, James W. Blakeney, Esq., Orator of the day, Dr. A. Malloy, Reader, Alex. Graham and Thos. C. Evans, Esqrs. of the Brigade Staff; these gentlemen in responding, made eloquent and patriotic speeches; and offered the following sentiments:

By J. W. Blakeney (Orator of the day.) The Cheraw Light Infantry.—The pride and ornament of our District, worthy to bear a Flag presented by the fair daughters of Carolina.

By Dr. A. Malloy, (Reader.) The Cheraw Light Infantry.—Whose patriotism and generosity are only equalled by the good order and discipline of this day's performance.

By Thos. C. Evans, Esq. The Cheraw Light Infantry.—A noble example of the citizen Soldier, in war the efficient protection, in peace the best ornament of a country. Its valour and discipline justify the motto of Palmetto Banner, *Animus opibusque parati*.

By A. Graham, Esq. The Cheraw Light Infantry.—The embodied chivalry of the military spirit of the District: ready to meet any danger that may oppose; ready to do their duty, to meet the savage foe, or to protect female innocence and virtue.

Capt. Malloy, in behalf of the Light Infantry, made an eloquent and appropriate acknowledgement for the above complimentary toasts, and concluded by offering the following: Our guests.—We feel happy by their presence, we honor them for their virtues and talents and welcome them as brother officers and friends.

By O. S., John Morrison. May the lovers of the fair sex never want means to support or courage to defend them.

By Sergeant Hervey. American Independence.—Unanimity and strength to its friends, perpetual exile to its enemies.

By Sergeant B. F. Pegues. That freedom of sentiment and steady adherence to political honesty and economy which adorned the heroes of '76.—May they ere long resume their forsaken abodes in the halls of Congress.

By Sergeant Powe. Major Graham our guest.—Characterized alike for private and public worth.

Major Graham again returned thanks in a very eloquent and patriotic speech.

By R. H. Crockett, Esq. The memory of Marion and his patriots.—Their names are enshrined in our hearts: May the liberties they achieved be as lasting as their fame.

By T. A. Bryan. The Marquis de Lafayette.—When we cease to remember the name of this distinguished patriot, may our right hands lose their cunning and our tongues cleave to the roofs of our mouths.

By Corporal Moses. The fair sex.—"Tie theirs o'er the couch of affliction to bend, In sorrow a lover, in sickness a friend; If crowned by the wreath or encircled by the willow,

Their hearts our mood, and their breast our pillow.

By J. C. Lynch. The United States.—The first nation on earth to dissolve the unholy bonds between church and State, and leave the human mind untrammelled

by human laws, to worship the Creator according to its own dictates. May the base and unholy principles of abolitionists and fanatics never undermine it.

By E. D. Jarrott. South Carolina and the Ladies forever.

By B. C. Smith. The Hon. John C. Calhoun.—Our illustrious patriot; may his name never become extinct.

By H. N. B. Watson. Martin Van Buren.—The honest statesman, the inflexible Democrat, the brightest star in our political hemisphere; may he be carried through the impending storm of the opposition to the Presidential chair.

By D. B. McAnn. William the IV.—The disinterested Philanthropist, who by nobly stepping fourth in our late controversy with France, has probably saved the flow of much human blood; and prevented the blow that threatened the rising prosperity of our Country—may the motives of this act be duly appreciated by mankind.

Thos. C. Evans, Esq. having complimented the adopted Citizens in a toast, Lieut. Phelan returned thanks and offered the following sentiment:

The Irish Volunteers of Charleston. As prompt in responding to the call of their adopted Country to volunteer in defence of Florida in 1826, as their Countrymen were in rallying around the Star Spangled Banner in '76.

By Robert Morrison. Col. P. M. Butler and the mounted Carolina Volunteers.

By Wm. D. Hailey. The army of Texas. May their future operations be as successful under their present commander as they were signally victorious under the brave and gallant Houston.

By W. H. Wingate. North Carolina and her Daughters.—If she stood as high in the estimation of the world, as they do with those who know them, well might her sons be proud.

FOR THE CHERAW GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor:

It is truly gratifying to the scientific mind to reflect, that though a Sydenham, a Cullen, and a Rush, are no more, and their works only to be found in the libraries of the curious, yet a Terry a Steel and a Sinclair still live to instruct, edify, and enlighten this thrice fortunate age. Their writings though tortured into the narrow limits of an advertisement, are destined to overturn the erroneous systems of the day and win golden opinions from mankind. What though they are laughed at and ridiculed! Other times will do justice to their memories; a grateful posterity will write their epitaph!

Illustrious men, go on in your philanthropic work; it has been ever thus with the benefactors of our kind, that they had to contend with the ignorance and prejudice of little minds, who, incapable of originating anything useful themselves, assail those who do; and strive to repress the noble rage and "chill the genial current of the soul" of those who try to climb the "steep where fame's proud temple shines afar." As well might they try to overturn the system of Newton.—Vain attempt of ignorance to fetter the mighty energies of STEAM. Whether applied to keep the wheels of life in motion, or the wheels of a Steamboat, it must triumph. At the name of a Steam Doctor the ministers of death flee affrighted. Ah! what avails the ravages of disease, when

"Should some auld wife be taken ill,
"No need of Bolus drop or Pill,
"To put her in condition;
"Her fell disease all science mocks,
"But yielded to water and hot rocks,
"Backed by a Steam Physician."

Like the great Dr. Brown who made disease a unit, and cured it with the brandy bottle, the immortal Thompson knows no difference in disorders. Small Pox and Measles are one and indivisible; which must account for the seeming miracle that occurred in Marlborough. Doctor Thompson compares disease to a tree having a common origin, and on whose fruitful branches grow Cholera, Consumption, Pleurisy, fever and all the diseases that flesh is heir to.

Wonderful discovery! Nero the Tyrant of old Rome, was heard to wish that all his subjects had but one neck between them, that he might cut it off and destroy them at once. But it was reserved for the sagacious Thompson (whose scent let no man gainsay), to put the whole tribe of Diseases on one tree. And if he be not found barking up the wrong stump, may he bark on in tones deep not loud, until some Steam Doctor cuts it down and lays its honour in the dust.

In the "times of your ignorance" Mr. Editor, you treated the idea as chimerical that a Steamer could convert a case of small pox into measles. But sir, that was but the "day of small and feeble" things with the Steamers. But I trust your mind will be opened to conviction when I tell you what rumor says in Anson, [?] that a Steamer Doctor converted a lightwood knot sir into a wild Turkey, and made it gobble as naturally as ever Turkey did. [?] This need not surprise you. He was of an experimental turn of mind, and has another scheme in agitation, which he thinks practicable; viz. to make a young man out of an old one, and have enough material left to make a little dog? If with these proofs staring you in the face, you still remain a sceptic, please look at the evidence embodied in the certificates of the Messrs. Q.—s. Backed by such "weight of character" your opponents are absolutely invincible. It were devoutly to be wished that the witnesses had undergone a little bleaching before they appeared before the public; but to a mind in pursuit of truth it matters not. The public will give the same credence to their evidence as they do to the certificates in favour of British oil, Peppermint, or Modica-Mentum.

Let us not hear you say Mr. Editor, that the Q—s are under Clerical influence. No Clergymen ever solicited their aid, or bought them in for about a quarter of a dollar a head. They scorn the foul imputation of being dictated to by a caucus of Steam Doctors. No Ned Rucker affair this; and if they cannot come out fair, they "come fresh from the people."

I fear, sir, you must meet with defeat by not knowing that there was a "power behind the throne." But the Q—s have come to the rescue, and, though it resembles somewhat a scurvy insurrection, they will give you work enough. A twelve horse power will be let loose upon you, and you will be demolished.—Secundum artem.

Extract of a letter from the Receiver of public moneys at Fort Wayne, Indiana to the postmaster at Lawrenceburg.
"I am receiving from \$20,000 to \$25,000 per day, and have for the last thirty days, in my office as Receiver of public moneys. I am worn out attending to it. \$500,000 has been received since the 7th of March last, and it is said that the Eastern folks have only begun to come. I believe that this office will take \$1,500,000 during the year."

An old lady living at Natick, upwards of 100 years of age, whose hair has long been perfectly white, now presents a singular spectacle of the hoary locks of age returning to their original color—jet black.

Natick Silk.—We were shown yesterday several beautiful specimens of white and yellow Silk, prepared by some young ladies in Meeting-street, from worms raised by themselves.—Charleston Cour.

What a storm, Mr. Editor, have you drawn down upon your devoted head. Three Steam Doctors, each man himself a host, backed by the mighty influence of the Q—s!!! I am afraid the Abolitionists will think that we are in the "midst of a revolution." For ourselves we have implored them by the common ties of kindred and country, to leave to us that form of Doctoring left us by our fathers; but, heedless of remonstrances, they threaten to dust our jackets with Cayenne pepper, to scour our stomach with *injun Tabacer*, and to carry us through a sweat that would put Old Pluto to flight, though used to "raising the heat." They have stationed large bodies of Steam Doctors among us, who, under the pretence of curing our diseases, make us sick and eat up our substance.

They are at this time importing large quantities of Lobelia among us, to complete the work of death already begun, with circumstances of cruelty scarcely paralleled among Creek Indians, and totally unworthy of Steam Doctors. They have excited domestic insurrections among us, and brought on the white inhabitants of the country, large bodies of the Q—s to support the Quacks in their merciless warfare on our women and children.

We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we do the rest of the fraternity, enemies in sickness, in health friends.

CHESTERFIELD.

An abolitionist lately undertook to lecture in a church in Washington county Pennsylvania. But a crowd gathered about the door and gave indications of an intention to use personal violence that soon caused him to desist and make his escape, which, with help of a few friends, he did without being apprehended.

A correspondent of the Charleston Patriot says that the President has ordered an inquiry into the conduct of Gen. Scott, as commander of the Southern division of the army during the Indian war.

According to a statement from the Treasury on the condition of the Deposit Banks, it appears that the amount of surplus revenue on hand about the first of June was over \$37,000,000.

A Fredericksburg, Va. paper says, that counterfeit notes of the Bank of the United States, of the denomination of \$100, are in circulation at that place. The one described to the editor is payable at Washington—letter M—dated 17th February 1836.

We learn from the Rutherfordton Gazette that apprehensions of danger from the Cherokees in North Carolina had in a great measure subsided. The treaty is not so odious to them as was at first supposed.

Two men named Burdick and Hoffman were arraigned on the 23d ult. in Richmond Virginia for mail robbery. The former was convicted and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment at hard labor. The latter pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year imprisonment and \$25 fine.

An affray lately occurred at Amboy between about 100 Irish emigrants (part of 200 recently arrived in a vessel from Belfast,) and a small body of citizens on the beach, towards whom they had indecently behaved, but the interposition of the captain restored order after a considerable interchange of blows.

The Governor of the new State of Michigan has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature.

A gentleman in Philadelphia, who had recently lost \$4000, in bank notes, gave a colored man, who found and immediately restored them, the very liberal reward of 25 cents for his honesty.